Hell Will Be Given by Frank Hanley At 1 pm, Union

McGill Daily

Today's Weather CLOUDY, MILDER High 25; Low 5;

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QUEBEC TREK PROPOSED
Editors Incite Parliament March

Students To Get "Hell" From Member Of Quebec Legislature

"I'm coming to give those students hell!" said Mr. Frank Hanley, City Councillor and Member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly. M. Hanley was referring to an address which he will give today to the student body on the topic: "Has the Quebec Government been treating students unfairly?"

Mr. Hanley said that he had been authorized to make an "important announcement." He declared that he would make this announcment during the talk as most of the Montreal press, radio and TV representatives would be present when he made his "important" statement.

The panel debate will take place at 1..pm in the Union Ballroom today.

The following is a profile of Mr Hanley, compiled after a conversation with the gentleman and extensive research into his past.

Frank Hanley — A Biographical Dirge

by MORRIS FISH

Frank Hanley is the prototypal Horatio Alger of civic politics. Born 49 years ago in "one of the toughest sections in Canada", Mr Hanley has achieved such high political positions as the vice-chairmanship of Montreal's Executive Committee and membership in Quebec's Legislative Assembly.

His rise to prominence was not accelerated by wealth: at teh age of seven he worked to help support himself. Nor was it accelerated by family connections or by scholastic achievement: at the age of nine Hanley was forced "to resign from the fourth grade of St Anne's school because of (his) family's financial difficulties."

FRANK HANLEY

He achieved his status in our society by a different route, one that is possible only in our system of political democracy. But even in our system, Mr Hanley's background is quite fascinating — if not unique.

After being compelled by circumstance to interrupt his education, Councillor Hanley went to work as a messenger for Lyman's a neighbourhood company. Within a short while he was promoted to the position of mailboy.

But he soon left Lyman's to move into another industry: he went to work for Sherwin-Williams, as an office boy in the shipping department. This also did not attract his whole interest. He began to box, and was city and provincial champion from 1922-1924.

Then came his entry into politics. In the Federal Election of 1924 he served as clerk (party affiliation undetermined) in a polling station. This political debut was not to be taken advantage of until 10 years later, for Mr Han-

(Continued on page 2)

This Morning's Headlines

News of National and World Significance

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 — Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has been stricken with a recurrence of cancer. The cancer diagnosis was announced on Saturday by President Eisenhower after he had held a meeting with Dulles who had recently undergone an operation for hernia. No further surgery is contemplated, said a medical bulletin, but radiation therapy will be started "in the immediate future".

LONDON, Feb. 15 — Thousands of Greek Cypriots greeted Archbishop Makarios today on his arrival in London for talks with British authorities. Makarios told reporters that "I have no doubt that the British Government desires a settlement which will ensure the freedom and welfare of the people of Cyprus and which will terminate a state of affairs on the island which has been unpleasant for all".

Heenan Criticizes Newspaper's Plan

by ROGER W.F. PHILLIPS

Two French Canadian student-editors have called for a march on the Legislative Assembly this March 5 to mark National Student Day. Purpose of the march would be to bring to the public's attention the displeasure of Quebec university students with the Premier's Bill 29 for student aid.

LAVAL'S PROPOSALS

In an editorial in **Le Carabin**, Laval's student weekly, Paul Cliche, Editor-in-Chief, called for the march "because it is the responsibility of the (provincial) government, for the greater part, for the present situation (of the students and universities)." He called for the student presidents, to act on the matter immediately. "The powerful and rich do not have to resort to these procedures to make themselves heard but the students will use them (a march on the Legislature) because they know they will be taking things seriously." Referring again to the five presidents, Cliche said, "We will now see whether we should repent for having elected you."

The Committee of Five Presidents had earlier drafted plans to get at public opinion through a province wide advertising campaign and perhaps another student newspaper such as The Quebec Student, distributed to the public on last year's one day strike.

ACTION "ILL-ADVISED"

Contacted by the Daily last night, Students' Society President Roy Heenan issued the following statement:

"It is my opinion that this sort of action would be most illadvised at this time. It might well destroy the favorable climate of opinion which has grown in support of the students and universities. Should any incident occur the student cause may well be set back for several years.

"Tomorrow at a special meeting of the Committee on Education the whole question will be discussed. Rather than make a hasty action on rather ill defined aims, I would like a concentrated, planned action — which might be long termed — with a specific and declared aim of forcing a solution of the government grants problem. The inability of the universities to accept both federal and provincial grants is to me the crux of the university problem. It is preferable to bring pressure on this, than to have a march on Quebec to express dissatisfaction with a bill which, in spite of its many weaknesses, does make concessions to the students."

Meanwhile, **Le Quartier Latin**, the University of Montreal student paper has reported the plan to U. of M. students. In a terse statement included with the news story Editor-in-Chief Gilles Tessier stated that his newspaper heartily approved the plan of a march on the Legislative Assembly. Said Tessier, "... (we) approve of this proposition and propose a detailed plan for the day of March 5, National Student Day."

STUDENT DAY PROGRAMME

Included in Tessier's plan was a programme for the day's events, right down to the timing. At 8:30 am on March 5 U. of M. students would leave Montreal to participate in the march on the Legislature. Then at noon he suggested

(Continued on page 2)

Ubyssey Editors' Theft Exposed

VANCOUVER (C.U.P.) — The Student Court at the University of British Columbia met on Thursday to decide the state of two student editors charged with conduct unbecoming a student in connection with the disappearance of a valuable painting.

Editor in Chief, David Robertson and City Editor, Kerry Feltham resigned their positions after a raid on their apartment by members of the student council; the raid resulted in the discovery of the painting. The painting was one of a collection which hang in the Student Union and was removed by Robertson and Feltham as a prank designed to show how easily the paintings could be stolen from the building.

The other object of the removal was to determine how long the disappearance would pass unnoticed.

The painting remained in the office of the Ubyssey — student newspaper of UBC — for three days and was then removed to the apartment shared by the pair until such time as it could be returned.

THEFT DISCOVERED

But the disappearance was officially discovered by R.C.M.P. and the Insurance Company was notified. Robertson and Feltham were then faced with the problem of returning the painting without being detected.

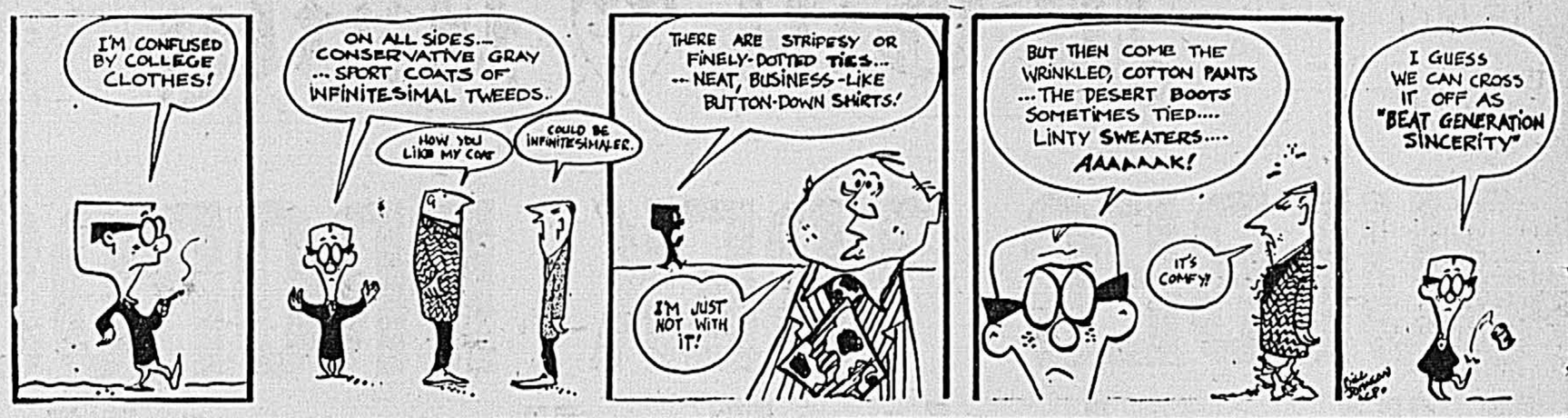
They testified that this was the reason for their delay in returning it. They said that the possibility of leaving the painting somewhere around the campus arose, but the idea was discarded as they feared it might be stolen or damaged.

EDITORS UNCOVERED

On February 5, three of the student councillors, acting on information, went to the apartment of the two editors and discovered the painting.

The case was taken to the Student Investigation Committee who referred it to the student court. The court's decision will be announced next Thursday.

ARNOLD our campus pogo



Israeli Social Problems May Never Be Solved

"The social problems in Israel are so profound that some of them will never be solved" said Saul Hayes, speaking before the Student Zionist Organization last Friday.

Mr. Hayes, who is a graduate of McGill and a former lecturer here, gave a brief outline of the various social problems which face Israel. The one which is the most violent and deepest, is the problem — whether Hebrew should be spoken as an every day language and whether all the old laws especially those concerning working on Saturday should be enforced. There are small radical groups who feel that Hebrew should be used only on High Holidays — using it at other times is blasphemy. These groups also have seriously considered inviting the Arabs to attack Israel to save it from the Jews. These people even burn the cars of those who drive on Saturday. The government points out that in order to run a modern country, men must be kept on the job on Saturday.

Mr. Hayes said that Israel has been trying to become a Western country in government, economics, and thought ever since its conception. For years there have been thousands of Jews emigrating from Iraq, Iran and Lebanon. They have lived in such close contact with the Arabs of this region that they have acquired their appearance, dress and general outlook on life. Mr. Hayes felt that within two generations these "Oriental" Jews would outbalance those from the West, and Israel will become an Arab State. Therefore great emigrations of European Jews have been encouraged. One example is the Jews from Rumania. Within the next two years 250,000 Rumanians are expected to enter Israel. This is quite a high percentage of the population of this tiny country and extensive problems of housing and occupation will arise. Mr. Hayes pointed out however that this will help balance the scales between Levantine Jews and Jews brought up with more modern Western ideals.

David Ben Gurion has stated that Israel is not a melting pot but a pressure cooker. Mr. Hayes maintains that in the years to come people, both Jewish and Gentile, will look back on the history of the Israeli State and remember that it has done, in a very few years, what has taken other countries centuries to accomplish.

From Page 1

Plan Criticized

a panel discussion at the social centre with education authorities from France, Russia, and England speaking on "Education in My Country". A parade "with police" and a band would take place in downtown Montreal at 3 pm. Tessier suggested this should be done in conjunction with McGill and Sir George Students. In the evening his plans call for a Radio and TV programme to air the student views "if the CBC strike is over". Professors, journalists, and students would participate. He also suggested a special newspaper on education be distributed.

Ending his article Tessier threw the plan into the laps of the student presidents, "Messrs. Presidents, it is your turn to speak, but don't foreget you have grave responsibilities... We can remember."

From Page 1

Frank Hanley

ley had a more immediate thirst to quench.

At the age of sixteen he became a "lover of horses" and wanted to see whether he could develop the skill to become a professional jockey. After his vigourous training, he was finally granted a license, and he rode for three years in America and Cuba, participating in many stake races until he could "no longer make the weight".

He returned to Montreal and, now a married man with family responsibilities, he had to take a job as labourer for the city shovelling snow. Soon the depression caused the city to close its hockey rinks and the "children of Pt. St. Charles were left without winter recreation". Mr Hanley could not tolerate this state of affairs. Together with a friend, he went out to the Lachine canal, cleared some snow away and set up a skating area for boys and girls of the neighbourhood. Today, 25 years later, he is still receiving letters of appreciation.

His popular appeal began to reach more and more people. In 1935, he was elected President of St Anne's businessmen's and Citizens Association. In the Municipal elections of 1940 "the citizens of the district asked (him) to stand council, against the wishes of St James Street." He emerged victorious, never until now to lose a single civic election. In 1950 Councillor Hanley was elected to the City's Executive Committee, omce more "against the wishes of St James Street, who were pushing another councillor from (his) district" and finally, in 1955 he was elected Vice Chairman of the Committee itself.

His career in Provincial politics began in 1948 when he was "urged by the citizens to present (himself) as an independent candiate for St Anne's riding. He won that election, and was re-elected in 1952 and 1956. Today, he is coming to McGill, so that he can understand the interests of her student body, and "represent them all the better in Quebec".

Guest Educators At Conference

Dr. James B. Conant of New York and Dr. Joseph E. Laureys of London will be guest speakers at a conference on Secondary Education being held at Macdonald College and McGill on March 13 and 14. The conference will be open to the public and is sponsored by the Institute of Education, McGill University and the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal.

At the first session each of the guest speakers will speak twice, dealing with the traditions in American and European education. The second meeting will outline recent trends in the U.S. and Europe.

Dr. Conant has had a long career in education, having served for many years as President of Harvard University, and more recently as Ambassador of the United States to the Republic of West Germany.

Dr. Laureys is Professor of Comparative Education in the University of London. For a number of years he was editor of the Yearbook on Education, and is at present Chairman of the International New Education Fellowship.

Coming Events

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16

FILM SOCIETY: Discussion and showof a movie "Things That Can Be Bought", a serial by Theodor Richter. 7:30 in the School of Architecture.

HILLEL: "Images of Man in Contemporary Culture." Speaker: Dr. Louis Dudek, Assistant Professor of English, McGill University. Topic: "Existentialist Man." 1:00 pm. Refresher Course: Hebrew Reading and Practices of Judaism. Instructor: Rabbi S. Cass.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Dr. R. P. Eakin will speak on "The Pleasures of Civil War Research." 8 pm in room W115 of the Arts Building.

McGILL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Bible study on the Gospel of St. John. All welcome. 1-2 pm, Room 210, Arts Building.

W.U.S.: Dr. Petersen, from the Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany, will present a programme of films together with a "Hints for Student Travellers" talk of Germany today from 1-2 pm in the Walter M. Stewart Room.

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1st VICE-PRESIDENT: From present fourth year
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT: From present fourth year
SECRETARY: From present third year
ATHLETICS REPRESENTATIVE: From any year
Nominations for President require 50 signatures, and all others 25 of members of the E.U.S. in good standing. Nominations must be submitted to Miss Hutchison, Dean's Office by 5 p.m. Wednesday, Feb. 25th 1959.
TED HIGGINS
(Returning Officer E.U.E.)
Elections Wednesday, March 4, 1959

Students Revolt-Capture Moncton

ANTIGONISH, Nova Scotia (CUP) — A band of twenty five St. Francis Xavier students swept into neighbouring Moncton last week and took over the CKCW television station in a "revolutionary coup". The group, patterned after Fidel Castro's army, captured the station in an attempt to "bring attention to the abominable cultural senility present in Canada today".

The "rebel" leader went on the air saying "this is a revolutionary movement, we have taken control of the station". The seizure caused panic among viewers and civil defense switchboards were jammed with enquiries.

Few CKCW-TV employees were aware that the coup had been previously sanctioned by station officials.

The rebel band had earlier taken over the St. Francis Xavier Model Parliament in an effort to prove that a properly organized rebellion can be successfully executed.

A week earlier eleven St. Francis Xavier students were jailed over street incidents in Antigonish in the wake of celebrations marking the end of mid-year examinations. The arrests began when students returning to residences after a dance refused to help push a stranded police patrol car and words were exchanged between police and students. The chief of town police was allegedly heard to say he would "get those college students".

After the first carload of students had been jailed, students poured out of residences and staged demonstrations in various parts of Antigonish. More arrests followed.

All eleven students received suspended sentences the following morning and were warned against similar action by the University Disciplinary Committee.

In the CUP telegraphed report the editor noted that this story was received from a private source which cannot be revealed.

English Dept. To Tame The Shrew

McGill English Department is to present Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew", the first Montreal production of this play for 20 years. This lively, rollicking piece of Elizabethan comic repertoire was used by Cole Porter as the basis for his long-running musical "Kiss Me Kate". Few Montrealers wil have had a chance to see this comedy, although the three major Strathford companies, in England, Canada and the USA, have all staged it recently. "The Taming of the Shrew", set in the colourful Italian Renaissance, will be produced in Moyse Hall March 5, 6 and 7th.

Experimentals '59 Is Experimenting

With opening night about one week away, the directors of the Players' Club "Experimentals '59" are running their casts through final rehearsals. The four original one-act plays themselves are varied, ranging from a fourteenth century theme to a farce on prostitution.

Acting in the plays are Dan Baran, the producer of the "Experimentals '59", John MacLeod, Liliane Minuit, Tony Ponte and Isabelle Alter, who all appeared in last term's production "Murder in the Cathedral". Katharine d'Ombrian, Deena Dlusy and Janet Barclay, who acted in Sartre's "The Flies" have also been cast.

Other members of the 18-man total cast are Danny Trevick of "My Fur Lady"; Mike Kinsman, a veteran of Players' Club and English Department productions; Michel Beausang of Ecole des Beaux Arts, and acting newcomers Helen Golt, Judy Brown, Roger Gawn, Candy Mills and Doug Barber.

The "Experimentals '59" will be presented February 25, 26, 27, and 28 in the Walter M. Stewart Room of the Union. Each of the four plays will be performed every night — the production will also be unique in that it will be staged "In-the-round" or in "Arena" style, with the audience seated around the stage and the actors. Tickets are $0.75 and are now on sale in the Union Box Office.

Law And Medicine Devise Handbook

A handbook entitled the 'Yardstick' has been compiled by "John Smith, M.D.' in answer to the recent suggestion of the need for such a book to be used by the legal and medical professions in crime trials. The handbook contains "medical definitions of degrees of sanity, and terms and sentences for each."

According to "Dr. Smith", the terminology used in explaining the meaning of definitions can be understood by any member of the legal profession whose medical training stopped at grade five.

An example of a major crime is 'alcoholic purchasisitis' and the sentence is six weeks in jail. Other crimes include "non unionism", punishable by six months in the workhouse, 'desegregation', (southern provinces only) and 'exaggerated debility'. The sentence — elect him to the Senate.

Red And White "High Voltage"

"What is it that McGill has that Varsity just doesn't?" critic Herb Whittaker asked in his column 'Showbusiness'.

According to Whittaker, the All-Varsity Revue, 'Have Toga, Will Travel', was 'low-voltage comedy" compared with the Red and White Revue .The plot deals with Nero's effort to attract tourist attention to Rome. An expert hired to stage a festival turns out to be a crook picked to discredit the emperor. In a mock assassination, Rome burns down when the Vestal Virgins' fire is overturned.

The show's one spectacular moment came when the dancers put on a fire dance. The lyrics were 'fragile' but the melodies were superior to them. Settings and costumes were pleasing without being spectacular.

Carl Sandburg

Carl Sandburg, world famous poet and Lincoln biographer, will appear on the stage of the Comedie Canadienne Theatre, for one night only, Monday, March 16.

Mr. Sandburg, the author of several volumes of poetry, including "Chicago" and "The People, Yes", will present his famous program "An Evening With Carl Sandburg", "The Evening" will feature songs, stories and poems to the accompaniment of his own guitar, and stories and folk tales about Lincoln and other living American legends such as Paul Bunyan, Casey Jones and Pecos Pete. Mr. Sandburg will also

CARL SANDBURG

explain what he meant in his definition: "Poetry is the synthetis of hyacinths and biscuits".

Now over 80 Carl Sandburg is the grand old man of American poetry. Seldom has a living author been given recognition in so many fields. Many of the leading American colleges have bestowed honouray degrees upon him; his photograph has appeared on front covers of most of the important literary media, as well as Time and Life and his birth place at Galesburg, Illinois, has been dedicated as a literary shrine.

He first attained prominence when he was 36, with his short collection of poems "Chicago", published in 1914. "Cornhuskers", "Smoke And Steel" and "Good Morning, America" are a few of his other important works. In 1939 he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for history for his biographies of Lincoln, "The Prairie Years" and "The War Years".

Tickets for "An Evening With Carl Sandburg" are priced at $2.50, 3.00 and 3.50 and can be obtained from the box-office of the Comedie Canadienne.

Carnival Cuties Continue Capers

Carnival Princesses will continue their round of public appearances this week. Early morning radio shows, introduction to lecture classes, the judging of a beard-growing contest and sundry other items.

Other Carnival activities include an Ice Palace located on the lower campus which is already half way to completion. Carnival authorities say that, weather permitting, the Palace should be finished by today.

The Beard Growing contest will be held on Tuesday. All Mature, Males will have their beards judged on the basis of "thickness, design, originality and texture". The winner of the contest will receive an electric razor.

Carnival Revue tickets are $1.25 and not $1.50 as previously announced in the Daily. Tickets to all events are on sale at the following places: Union Box office, outside the Men's Common Room in the Arts Building, the Engineering Building, the P.S.C. and Morgan's. Carnival pennants along with the Tuques may also be purchased at most of these places.

Voting for Carnival Queen

Wed Feb 18
Arts Building 10 am - 4 pm
Eng Building 10 am - 4 pm
P.S.C.A. 10 am - 2 pm
Commerce Common Room 11 am - 2 pm
Medical Building 11 am - 2 pm
Law 12 - 2 pm
Students Card must be presented

Student Bonus: Premier's Onus

A bonus system for academic excellence has been started in British Columbia, Premier W.A.C. Bennet announced on Friday as he delivered his budget speech in the Legislature.

The Premier's budget increased the UBC grant by $650,000.

But this increase does not satisfy students of the University of Brititsh Columbia, who had announced beforehand that they were in dire need of at least $2,226,000 in the annual operating grant from the government in order to meet expenses.

The result of this increase — smaller than expected — may be the raising of fees for UBC students. The present basic fee is $222. But mostly they range from $240 in arts and science to $445 in medicine.

Student President Charles Connaghan called the Premier's announcement "sugar-coating for the Government's refusal to give UBC the $2,226,000" it required.

The students already have a lobby, which would travel to Victoria when education department estimates come up for debate.

McGILL RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 17TH

Annual election meeting will be held at 7.15 p.m. in the Range. A large turnout required. Meeting preceeded by Club Championship from 5 till 7 p.m., open to all in the ladder Competition.

Music Hath Charms

To the Editor:

Commendations to the Radio Workshop for beginning Thursday's program with a snatch or two of Verdi. Aida with Redmenburger makes good combination for digestive sistem. Suggest however that a good deal more of this sort of thing would be welcomed by music lovers who are compelled by circumstance to eat in Union. Oust the jazz and give us back our stomach acid balance

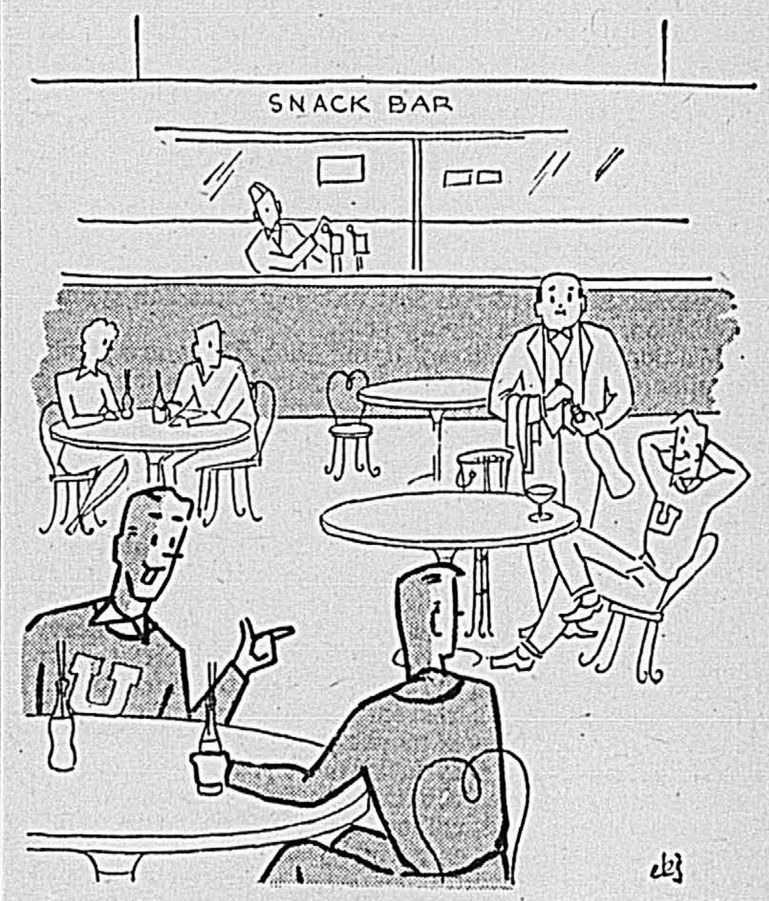
Contrabassoon

B.Sc. STUDENTS

Registration for X-Rays for B.Sc. Students will take place next week for students in second, third, and fourth years as follows:

Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 16th & 17th in the Biological Sciences Building.

Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 18th & 19th in the Physical Sciences Building.



He says he does it by *Steady Saving* at the Bank of Montreal*

U12-38

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McGill Daily

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The Oldest College Daily in the Commonwealth
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Editor-in-Chief, Gordon J. Wasserman
Managing Editor, Peter S. Rehak
Executive Editor, Robert Morrison

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1959

The Bilingual Problem

Despite more important matters such as foreign policy, defense costs, and the next year's budget the federal parliament still manages to find time for petty fripperies. Last week members of the House of Commons occupied one hour on a subject on which all the speakers — except one — professed to be in complete agreement. The end result: the measure did not even come to a vote.

Subject under discussion was a private member's bill which would have made bilingual cheques compulsory government usage. The sponsor of the bill pointed out that Canada is officially a bilingual country. Both French and English are permissible in the Commons, so why should a French Canadian learn English to read a government cheque?

The government apparently was not in the mood to have such a measure passed but did not wish to be openly against it. So word was passed to "talk out" the bill. Members dutifully arose and belched platitudes on national unity and the like. The only opposing speech was by a government member who complained that a change to bilingual cheques would be too costly. By this time the hour set aside for debate on a private member's bill had run out and the measure was set aside for still another year.

We say *still another* year because this sort of thing has been happening from time immemorial. In fact, no one is just sure exactly who first proposed bilingual cheques.

Now it costs a great deal to hold a session of parliament. Besides heating, cleaning, and maintenance there are the Hansard reporters, the simultaneous translation experts, the ushers, and the countless extra office help required for the M. P.'s. Then there is the printing of bills, reports, the parliamentary record, and the upkeep of the parliamentary library.

The argument that changing to bilingual cheques would be too costly makes obvious good sense — until one notices that the cost involved is probably less than that of one hour of parliamentary proceedings. To speculate on how much this unsettled debate has already cost us over the years, gives a concrete assessment of governmental irresponsiblity.

The Open Boot

Among the various emblems which have come to characterize the expression of revolt on the part of the younger generation, there is one which is peculiar to the regions of the true north. We refer to that uniquely Canadian symbol of rebellion, the open flying boot.

We don't mean just any flying boot. There are plenty of mundane every-day conformists around who wear flying boots simply because they're a convenient form of winter footwear. The type we refer to is worn only by the determined. It is the highly complex, long-range, twin-zippered, heavy duty, With-Hillary-in-Antarctica, Thunderstreak Class Flying Boot.

Sociologists may ponder the reasons for which this object has come to represent the truculent independence of our youth. One such reason may well be the sense of balance it restores. To-day's male, ensconced as he is in top-heavy articles such as overcoats, bomber jackets, and duffel coats, is beginning to look like the stick-limbed caricatures of the political cartoons. With the open flying boot, the wearer is anchored as firmly as if he were mortised in granite.

Again, the sound they make must provide some satisfaction. An experienced shuffler can make the tongue flop violently back and forth without even lifting his feet. While the sound isn't as loud as a Harley-650 with the muffler off, it's a marked improvement over the meagre scuffing obtainable with the ordinary rubber, galosh, or bush boot. That great, panting tongue itself may in some way symbolize the ostensible need of modern youth for self-expression.

For ourselves, when deep snow comes, we'll stick to those knee-length moccasins. They're way more fun to lace up, they're more comfortable, they're more silent, they're lighter, they're swifter.

And warmer, to boot.

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IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

NEWS: Simon Scott. FEATURES: F.J. Stannard. SPORTS: Bob Lightman
STAFF: Judi Zeisler, Dina Schwartz, Terry Rosenbaum, Henry Mintzberg, Micki Berrybaum.

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Saltonstall's Rebuttal

To the Editor:

In reply to H. Keith Oliver's January 21st article in the *Daily, The Great American Lie — A Study In Hypocrisy* I would like to submit a letter from the Honorable Leverett Saltonstall, senior Senator from Massachusetts and member of the influencial Senate Armed Services Committee.

Mr Saltonstall wrote in answer to a request I made of him to present the facts of America's anti-communistic stand. As university students engaged in the weighing of truths to find the final truth, we cannot disregard either side without bastardizing the purpose of our education. I trust that those who take the pains to read Mr. Saltonstall's letter will also take the trouble to interpret it in the light in which it was written... that of a dedicated man doing his duty as God gives him the light to see that duty.

United States Senate
February 6, 1959

Dear Mr. Currie:

Thank you for your letter and the clipping from the McGill Daily.

The editorial discussed in detail its writer's views that "if the United States abandons basic beliefs she will become a tyrant, no better than any other strong nation, self-interest and power her only principles."

The United States has been firm in its dealings with the aggressor nations and must remain firm in these dealings. Secretary Dulles has made our position on each issue as clear as it is possible to make it within the framework of the United Nations, of Nato, and the other treaty organizations. This strength is imperative in our dealing with the menace which has, as shown in the past, no respect for any treaty wherever consummated.

We have never abandoned our principles when dealing with such a menace, but we must be prepared at all times for deviation by the Communists from their prior commitments. Communist propaganda has yet to criticize the position of the United States at Suez, where fighting was halted and the people of Egypt protected by rapid United States action. Without this action, Egypt might now be a very different country than it is, a country where the Communists might have had an opportunity to use propaganda, but which is now governed by leadership of its own choosing. Where have the Iron Curtain countries taken a similar step?

The article by Mr. Oliver discusses atomic testing at some length. I witnessed one of the earliest atomic tests at Bikini in 1946, where the first experiments by the United States began towards the protection of a population from fallout and radiation. This testing has continued for at least two very important reasons. One is the very obvious necessity of developing more powerful bombs to maintain the lead of the free nations over the Iron Curtain countries. In this I believe we have been sucessful. The other is to further develop means of protecting a population through civil defense precautions and, perhaps equally important, the investigations of the means of providing a continuous inspection system for detecting nuclear explosions. The development of the so-called clean bomb has been a supplementary benefit of these further tests.

I would point out that the means of inspection will be the most important point of any agreement to cease nuclear testing, as the record of broken agreements can only be reversed through some permanent means of inspection. When this is the key to the agreement I will feel that something has been accomplished. In the meantime, I believe strength is our only protection against the failure to keep agreements.

I note that the article you sent me makes no mention of the cruelties committed in Hungary. It makes no mention of the buildup of forces in North Korea in violation of the treaty. The article makes no mention of the Berlin crisis. I suggest that you ask the author's opinion on these.

It is easy for someone in a position of no responsibility for action to criticize those whose job it is to act. Particularly this is so when they feel there is also small chance for their being rebutted. When the Marines were sent to Lebanon, they were sent at the request of the legally constituted, democratically elected President of Lebanon. The article makes no mention of the difference between that and the attack on Egypt.

Sincerley,
Leverett Saltonstall
United States Senator

In closing I should like to add, had the United States abandoned her basic beliefs then neither your article nor mine, Mr. Oliver would ever have seen print. Surely, if we are to enjoy the fruits of freedom, then we must realize that only by unceasing vigilance can liberty be secured. In reviewing the world situation today, sir, I am heartily inclined to repeat the words that rang from the lips of the freedom fighters of the 1770s: Put none but Americans on guard tonight." (Read Americans: free men).

Richard N. Currie.

LETTERS TO THE DAILY

Land Of The Free

To the Editor:

The poem was fine Tim, until you arrived at the last line. It is true that Americans strove for freedom and liberty, but that was a long time ago, and things are different now. Americans used to be great freedom lovers; supporting the downtrodden in their aspirations and all, but then 1917 came along and with it a revolution whose purpose was not the same as America's. And since then the Yanks haven't been that fond of revolutions, uprisings and the like. A sudden fondness for the status quo developed. Then American political and social thought stagnated to the point where those who are fighting for real liberty are an insignificant few. And the rest? Reactionary or apathetic. There is reaction every where; political reaction, social reaction, academic reaction, religious (although on this count I suppose Americans are no more guilty than anyone else.) And Americans are perfectly willing to sit around and throw all their hard won freedoms and liberties down the drain so the "commies" won't bother them. Yes, perhaps there a few who are interested in freedom, but what about the men who run the "democracy"? Like Dulles, Nixon, J. Edgar Hoover, and the hundreds of reactionaries in the congress. The only freedoms that are being vigorously fought for in America are the big shot, capitalist freedoms — freedom to exploit, to rob and cheat (legally of course), to shove what ever they damned well please down the public's throat. Let's all move to the States, Gang!

Peter Usher.

Official Folly

To the Editor:

An impressive number of delegates from seventy impressive universities gathered here last weekend to make solemn noises with their mouths. Impressive representatives of numerous impressive nations came to lend authenticity to the profound utterances. Impressive Canadian statesmen made impressive speeches to show the delegates how it should be done.

A farce, and sad testimony to the smug self-satisfaction of the present generation of students. To sit in solemn session in ponderous imitation of the diplomats of the day is not a fit occupation for students, who should be doing some original thinking instead.

They played United Nations, complete with model General Assembly, model Security Council, model Resolutions, and model Simultaneous Translation System. But what new and dissenting thoughts came out? They did not debate immorality in present-day diplomacy, they did not debate the hypocrisy of our respected leaders. These are topics which are indeed worthy of consideration. But no. Instead they debated the Berlin crisis, and the Columbia River problem. They behaved much like real live conventional statesmen — and apparently such was their object.

O dull existence!

Dave Mayerovitch, B.Sc. 2

features section

10 Years After Asbestos

LABOUR *in* QUEBEC

A SPECIAL DAILY REPORT

Ten years ago last Friday the now famous, or perhaps infamous Asbestos Strike broke out among miners who worked in Asbestos and Thetford Mines, Quebec. What happened is now history in the story of Quebec's labour movement. Since then many changes — some radical ones — have taken place. We are pleased to have an exclusive report on the Labour Movement in the last ten years from both the management and union points of view. We also are printing a unionist's recollection of the Asbestos Strike. It is our aim to throw as much light on the much discussed Quebec labour movement as we can.

A Unionist's Views

New Approach to Same Old Problems

by Roger Provost
President of the Quebec Federation of Labour

WHEN THE Asbestos strikers lost in Court against the Provincial Police because they could not identify their individual tormentors, I think the Quebec labour movement started learning something very important: that we were up against a two-party union-busting regime; that there was no use looking for individual scapegoats, be it the Prime Minister himself; that we had to get united and strong in order to face the all-powerful government-employer coalition; that we had to jump into the political arena, in cooperation with the other laborious groups of society, instead of letting two professional fatties stage a faked show for which we, the people, had always been the-suckers.

Had we not all learned our lesson at once, it was obligingly repeated for us the National Union government at Louiseville, Murdochville, Shelter Bay, etc. (The McGILL DAILY has lots of anniversaries on its hands!) And for those who thought those denials of our democratic rights were peculiar to the Province of Quebec, the CBC strike, which was stricly under Federal jurisdiction, came as a reminder that any capitalist political party turns out to be anti-labour as soon as it gets in power.

DIFFERENCE IN REGIMES?

As a matter of fact, the only difference in the attitudes of the Diefenbaker Government and the Duplessis Government toward Labour is that the first one gives us the cold shoulder and the second one adds a slap in our face when we make use of our democratic right to make representations to them. Diefenbaker would imply that we are incompetent, by saying "You can't have it both ways", when we present him with demands prepared with the help of experts, refrain from calling us when we report to him about facts which we have to live with in our everyday union activities.

Right here, in the Province of Quebec, the only change that took place since the Asbestos strike, as far as Labour is concerned, has been for the worse. Not only are we still stuck with Labour laws full of loopholes intended for union-busting employers, but the vicious Nos. 19 and 20, which deny the very purpose of the certification procedure, that is the recognition of a clear majority of workers willing to form a legitimate union, have been added to an already defective legislation.

UNSATISFIED DEMANDS

Ten years after Asbestos, the Labour movement of this Province still has a "cahier de revendications", a list of unsatisfied demands, as long as anybody's arm. We could understand the reluctance of any government to spontaneously grant us things that would serve only the interests of organized Labour — although most of them are in the interest of democracy too — but the fact is that most of our requests are intended for the majority of the people of this Province and have been made by other groups of citizens as well.

Take our Brief on Education, for instance, and you will see that our requests are on many aspects similar to those of several parents' and educators' organizations. Organized workers are not the only people with school-age kids and, most of the time, they are in a better financial situation to have their children educated than non-organized workers, especially those in the white-collar group. So when we ask for free education, we are asking for something that would benefit the majority of the people and society as a whole.

The same applies to our Brief on Health-Insurance. Lots of our members are covered by private plans, partly financed by employers; those plans are far

(Continued on page 7)

Industry's Report

The Right to Manage

by J.J. Gagnon
Manager, Industrial Relations Division
Aluminum Company of Canada

EVERY Corporation has to satisfy the demands of the shareholder, the customer, the employee and the community. In order to achieve this aim, industry must give leadership to employees and maintain two-way communications with them. It cannot lose this leadership to the Unions, nor can it afford to lose by default its responsibility to manage. In an economy such as ours the public expects stability of employment, employees expect human satisfactions and industry to provide goods at reasonable prices. In order to establish these conditions there must be a proper climate for production and profit. These rest upon two identical foundations: free labour and free management, i.e., free within the social, economic and legal structure which in our society is changed by evolution rather than by revolution.

The freedom of the employer is gradually being eroded away by various elements in the context of employee — employer relationships. Management is struggling to retain the right to direct and control employees in the performance of their work and the means by which such work shall be done, in the overall interest of the enterprise. Management must be concerned with the quality of its management and other employees. With the changing times, there is no doubt that industry is becoming more and more complex and the process of management more and more complicated. Needs are changing and this, coupled with pressures of all kinds, has changed certain functional responsibilities, practices, relationships with respect to what these could contribute to the profits of a company. Management is, therefore, concerned with the full utilization of talents at all levels and their conservation as far as is practicable. Companies tend to regard employees as their most valuable asset. Because of this, new techniques have been adopted and ways and means of doing things have been overhauled. While management is struggling with this problem, management's prerogatives to do so are being challenged by organized labour.

What are the encroachments that labour has made on management's ability to manage?

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

1. Collective bargaining is now covering a larger group of employees in the industrial hierarchy. Today there are even some attempts to organize management people in Unions. In future, recognition by law of the right of management people to form into associations for purpose of collective bargaining would only tend to obliterate the line between management and labour. In other words, this might lead to unionization at all levels of the industrial ladder. The question is to what extent will this lead to management being divided between itself, and to what extent is this desirable for our economy? How about the question of allegiance?

2. Because the dividing line between labour and management is getting to be more and more confused, because organized labour is gaining a certain amount of contractual interests in business enterprises in the form of what I might call the co-administration of certain functions, which heretofore were regarded as management responsibilities, are we not moving towards a new Union goal which I might call "a voice in management"? At this point, does labour really want to manage the business and if so, are they qualified?

Numerous are the labour contracts in which management cannot effect changes in workloads, labour organization, job standards, without prior consultation and approval from the Union.

If this trend continues and management gives up under pressure of strikes, slowdowns, walkouts, demonstrations, boycotts, secondary boycotts etc., is management not placing itself in the position whereby the field of collective bargaining might eventually expand into the field of management?

EXPANSION

3. Under our labour legislation, the scope of bargaining territory is continuously in the process of expansion.

Some twenty years ago collective labour agreements were brief, concise and provided flexibility. Today it is not unusual for a collective labour agreement to run to over a hundred pages of legal, intricate and complex wording, sometimes understood only by the initiates.

Today management is, in addition to administering a contract, also required to furnish the Union representing its employees with sufficient information to enable it to bargain intelligently and to understand and discuss the issues raised by the employer in opposition to the Union's demands. Possibly, subject matters for negotiations should be limited to wages and on-the-job working conditions in order to prevent further Union encroachments upon management's legitimate prerogatives in a free society.

4. There are inroads made by Unions into management prerogatives through restrictive contract provisions. Today it is not unusual when reading a labour agreement to find provisions limiting the employer's traditional exclusive control over the following matters, job content, employee qualifications, promotions, quality and quantity standards, hours to be worked, starting and stopping times of work, production schedules and number of shifts, sub-contracting of work, operating methods, etc. If this trend continues, Unions are likely to attempt to impose new limitations, such as, the size of the workforce, the products to be manufactured, the pricing and marketing policies to be followed, customer relations, corporate financial policy, number, location and operation of plants, etc. In my estimation there should be no contractual

(Continued on page 6)

Ten Years Later

Union Man Recalls Asbestos Walkout

by Gerard Pelletier

Ten years ago, in February 1949, five thousand asbestos miners went on strike, without warning, in Asbestos and Thetford Mines.

Except for the number of workers involved, nothing in this decision was very impressive. Everyone, from the man in the street to the strikers themselves, believed that it was an ordinary strike, with nothing special, and that it would soon be over. Labor Leaders, assessing the economic consequences of the work stoppage, felt sure that the companies concerned (five in all) would not resist very long. Quebec's asbestos fields were producing 70 per cent of the free world's asbestos output, a badly needed mineral, essential to a number of basic industries. The North American economy was then in full expansion; no industry could afford to have its production severely curtailed as orders were rolling in.

Newspapermen were rushed to the scene without their toothbrushes; they were told that it would be a one day affair worth a half column.

In fact, it lasted for five months.

Never had a strike supplied the press with more copy, in this Province, although the Union's demands were remarkably modest. The base rate being 85 cents an hour, a 15 cents increase was the main claim of the miners. They also wanted an improvement of the industry's health standards (control of dust condition) and a few fringe benefits already in force in most industries throughout Canada.

Had the companies agreed to grant the requested pay hike (pulp and paper workers were getting $1.25 an hour at the time) and met the Union half way on other demands, a quick settlement could have been reach-

(Continued on page 6)

WAGE COMPARISON OVER THE LAST 14 YEARS

Montreal Area

Trades	1944	1958	Percent Increase
Bricklayer	.97	2.30	137
Carpenter	.86	2.10	144
Electrician	.92	2.20	139
Mason	.97	2.30	137
Plasterer	.95	2.35	147
Plumber	.95	2.32	144
Laborer	.60	1.70	183

Province — Wide

Industry	1945	1958	Percent Increase
Mining	.60	1.81	201
Pulp & Paper	.68	1.99	192
Asbestos	.59	2.03	244
Aluminium	.75	2.28	204

From Page 5

Union Rights

limitations imposed on the above rights of management. Ten years ago labour contracts primarily covered wages and fringe benefits — today they also cover many matters which affect operating efficiency.

CHALLENGE

5. Management's ability to administer is also challenged through the administration of the labour contract. It is not unusual, for instance, for labour to demand a contractual provision requiring arbitration on any dispute. Wherever such privileges have been granted by labour contracts the Union has been able to challenge some administration decisions of management and depending on the type of decisions rendered by Arbitrators, the Union's authority has made its presence felt right into the management of the enterprise. In a way it can be said that Arbitrators are establishing new basic principles for administering day to day industrial relations in this province, in Canada and in the United States. What is often forgotten, in my opinion, is that a Union-Management agreement is far more than strict words on paper. There are many things in the mosaic of labour relations that are not to be found in the labour agreement; these are the oral understandings and the mutually acceptable practices which have grown around the labour contract over the course of time. A labour agreement does not possess any magical qualities which will dissolve practices or customs developed over a period of years between management and the employees. Depending on the social orientation of an Arbitrator, such traditional practices accepted and recognized may be discarded overnight by any of his decisions strictly on the basis that such action is not prohibited by the agreement itself, since no mention of such practices and customs appears in the contract.

Union leaders follow too often the theory that once a contract is signed the most significant clauses of the agreement must be tested by means of grievances, in order to find out how much it can be made to say something else. An agreement negotiated in good faith becomes quite often the source of further negotiations to interpret clauses already agreed to by the parties as being truly representative of the issue under dispute at the time of signing of the new contract.

UNIONS ARE BIG BUSINESS

6. The Unions today are big businesses. They have accumulated tremendous economic and financial power. In some areas Unions are almost a monopoly power. To this end legislative reforms must be sought to prevent monopolistic Union practices through the development of anti-monopoly labour laws comparable to those governing business. If Companies are by law accountable for their actions to the shareholders, to the public and to the Government, Unions must have the same responsibilities. Industry wide bargaining, Company wide bargaining should be discouraged, contracts should be negotiated on an individual plant basis in order to permit greater freedom of expression by all.

In saying the above I do not mean to infer that everything is black on the labour side or that all is good on management's side. There are bad employers just as there are bad Unions, there are ill advised Managers as there are ill advised Union leaders.

There is the process of evolution which changes the patterns of an established society and that has to be recognized and accepted. However, since labour and management have to live together and preferably work together, both have to exercise restraint in discharging their responsibilities. The success of the present system can actually be measured by the degree to which both labour and management have been able historically to work together on the basis of reasonable equality in the business enterprise with each respecting the rights and responsibilities of the other, but there are trends today which in my mind indicate that the Union leaders are not satisfied with reasonable equality, but actually want more than that. There are pressing needs to safeguard the rights of management to manage, of the owners to make a profit, of the public to secure goods and services at reasonable prices and of employees to obtain and maintain stable working conditions and security of employment.

From Page 5

"Asbestos Affair"

ed within two or three days and no one would even remember that a strike took place in 1949.

But such was not the course the companies would follow. Why did they meet such reasonable demands with a stern refusal? Why was the Provincial Police sent in within a week? Why was a half million suit initiated against the Union three days after the strike broke out? Why did the provincial government denounce the strike publicly as soon as it was announced? In other terms, what caused the asbestos strike to become one of the most publicized and most bitterly fought labor battle in Canada's labor history?

Hundreds of answers were given at the time of the dispute and many more since. Most of these are partly true. Of course, there is no single explanation to a social phenomenon of such magnitude.

There certainly is some merit to the economists' diagnosis: Quebec's inferior wages could not survive the post-war period. Quebec's labor was sick and tired of getting lower pay from companies whose profits were the highest in Canada.

Sensing the trend towards stiffer demands from labor, the Provincial Government had just made a brave try to force organized labor into a legal straitjacket. But Bill 5 had met with such opposition from labor, the Church and the press that it had to be swallowed back before the Assembly could vote upon it.

Industrial hygiene had become a major issue with public opinion. The silicosis scandal at St-Remi d'Amherst (forty men dead of silicosis within two years) had prompted an enquiry into asbestosis, another industrial diseas.

Technological changes also a role: asbestos mining was being transferred from open pits to underground operation. Labor was apprehensive about the new requirements of the jobs, management feared the crippling effect of union supervision.

Finally, the union involved was the Canadian Catholic Confederation of Labor, a labor group whose bargaining style and fighting spirit had undergone major changes over the past few years. The CCCL had emerged from the war period as one of the most dynamic and militant organizations in the labor field. Moreover, it stood closer to the French Canadian Community and more deeply rooted in Quebec than either the Canadian Labor Congress or the Trades and Labor Congress.

All these circumstances were so blended as to form a highly explosive compound. For the first time, the whole community was to feel involved in a major labor conflict.

That, I think, was important. Quebec remembers the asbestos strike, not only for its lasting effects which are still felt in the labor section of the Province, but because the community as a whole played a role in it.

A DAILY INTERVIEW

A Half Hour With Harry Ritchie

WE WENT the other day to visit Harry Ritchie of the McGill English Department in his attic nook at the back of Moyse Hall. Mr. Ritchie is a very busy man. As we walked in, he was talking to some students, brewing coffee, glancing over some notes on the forth-coming English Department production, "The Taming of the Shrew", and preparing for a Daily interview — all simultaneously! After all immediate problems had been settled, Mr. Ritchie poured 2 cups of coffee, mentioned something about his drinking problem (coffee, that is,) and turned his attention towards being interviewed.

Mr. Ritchie has been at McGill since September as a lecturer in the English Department and as director of the English Department dramatic productions and the Theatre Workshop. He has completed his M.F.A. at Yale in direction and the history of the theatre, and is presently working on his doctoral dissertation, the plays of Sean O'Casey being the general subject matter. No wonder he's so busy!

"Well," we asked brightly, "how have you found acting talent at McGill?"

"Considering the amount of theatre activity," said Mr. Ritchie, "it's very good."

"You mean there isn't enough theatre at McGill?"

"Well, after all it's an undergraduate activity. If some one has a chemistry lab at a certain time, he has a chemistry lab, and you can't demand any more. However there is a tendency for things to get very, very diffuse. Productions, consequently personnel, tend to overlap. To be more effective, there is a need for greater coordination between the different productions."

"In undergraduate theatre like this, how do you get raw newcomers — people who have never acted before — to perform?" we asked.

"Partly it's a game," he said. "Like any other skill, there are certain techniques, and I can teach these to the student. The next thing is that the student himself gets a sense of enjoyment out of it. That's the whole reason for rehearsing long hours into the night, for going over and over a piece, so that the student, if it's even for 1 split second, can get the thrill of moving the audience. The most significant moment in "The Flies" for me was when the audience was caught up in the play — just hanging on to the next word."

"Then what's your approach in doing a production such as "Flies." ?"

"Well — production, stage craft. Playwriting is a craft. I'm not concerned with the literary aspect as much as how the play will work out in front of an audience. Drama is not a 1 to 1 relationship, as is the novel, where 1 writer speaks to 1 reader. It's the playwright speaking to a group audience. It needs a performance."

"Then what do you think about the experimental plays on campus?"

"The most valuable productions done in the school," said Mr. Ritchie. "The students come face to face with the problems of actual production. Whether the play is a success or not doesn't matter. The attempt itself is valuable.

"What about your own playwriting and acting?"

"The playwriting part isn't worth mentioning, although I have done quite a bit of acting — 3 years of summer stock, television, university plays."

"Tragedian or comedian?" we asked.

"Comedian. I remember I did my first summer stock in New Hampshire. I was 19 years old at the time, and we had been hired by mail on the basis of what we had done. I arrived in front of the director with 2 other boys. He pointed at the first and said. "You do tragic heroes."; then at the second and said, "You do romantic leads." Then he pointed at me and said, "And you do funny juveniles, don't you?" "Well, yes I do," I said. "Oh, you do, you do!" said he. I spent the rest of the summer being sons in "Life With Father" and that sort of thing."

"Now considering that it's good," we asked, "what sort of play would you rather work with."

"Probably comedy. There are many tragedies which appeal to me, but I find them harder. In college productions in tragedy, it's hard to get above the level of "Hey, there's Joe with the funny beard.". In comedy, this sort of thing works for you. Tragedy depends mainly on the degree of maturity of the actor: comedy depends on technique."

"Would you rather do professional directing, say on Broadway, or stay in a college atmosphere?"

"It's more rewarding to work with college students because they have less inhibitions. It's more interesting working with people who are trying theatre for the first time, because there is a tremendous enthusiasm. Half the fun is getting out of your Student Union personality. It's a thrill to discover what lies beyond "externals". Moreover this is the only level where you can do things like "Flies" or "Shrew" without worrying about commercial success."

"How would you compare Yale and McGill as far as theatre goes?"

"Well, Yale is a graduate school. The people involved have about 4 more years in age and are semi-professional. In fact it's nothing but drama and because of that, you can make extra demands on people. As I said, at McGill it's extra-curricular."

The 1 o'clock bell sounded and Mr. Ritchie went off to listen to auditions for "Shrew".

"One thing more," he said as he charged out the door, "I like it here at McGill very much."

J.A.B.

A.S.U.S. NOMINATIONS

Nominations for the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society are hereby called for

a) President:
1 — to be nominated in 3rd year to hold office in 4th year.
2 — must be male.

b) 1st Vice-President:
1 — to be nominated in 2nd year to hold office in 3rd year.
2 — must be female.

c) 2nd Vice-President:
1 — to be nominated in 2nd year to hold office in 3rd year.
2 — must be male.

d) Corresponding Secretary:
1 — to be nominated in 1st year to hold office in 2nd year.
2 — must be female.

e) Recording Secretary:
1 — to be nominated in 1st year to hold office in 2nd year.
2 — must be female.

f) Treasurer:
1 — to be nominated in 3rd year to hold office in 4th year.
2 — must be male.

g) Athletic Representative:
1 — Male. To be nominated in 2nd year to hold office in 3rd year.
2 — Female. To be nominated in any year to hold office in the following year.

Each nomination must have the signature of 25 members of the society. Nominations are to be handed in to George at the Union Tuckshop by 5:00 P.M., Wednesday, February 25th.

Pen Sketches of the nominees for President are to be handed in by Wednesday, February 25th., to George in the Union Tuckshop.

RICHARD TEES,
Electoral Officer

McGill-Collegiate Ski Champion

Daily ... Sports
Monday, Feb. 16 1959

Blues Overwhelm Battered Redmen

by FRED SELIGMAN

(TORONTO FEB. 13) — The injury riddled McGill Redmen went down to their ninth consecutive Intercollegiate loss as they were downed 11-2 by the Toronto Blues at Varsity Arena tonight.

Playing without two mainstays of the first line, Joe Irvin and Terry O'Conner, coach Murray was forced to juggle his lineup almost continuously. The loss of Irvin and O'Conner, together with Ivan Saunders being forced to leave the university reduced the playing personnel on the squad to eleven players in addition to two goalers. Murray was unable to secure any replacements from the Intermediate Bra-

Only seven forwards made the trip, and Murray, knowing it would be too much to expect any of them — all rookies in college — to play more than twenty minutes, was forced to 'find' two additional forwards so that he could play three lines.

Jimmy Grant was converted to a forward, leaving only three rearguards — Terry Dingle, Mike Richards, and Dave Laroche. Steve O'Farrell, the Redmen manager, filled in as a ninth forward. O'Farrell, a fifth year engineering student, and a member of the football Redmen, put on a good showing considering the fact that he has been on skates rather irregularly all season.

Murray played his men wisely, although he could set up no potent attacking units. At one point he had Darragh Van Plew, a forward, playing defense.

Jimmy Grant turned in a stalwart performance picking up both Redmen goals. He had several other fine shots on Varsity goalie Ray Dunn.

Bruce Hutchison also played well for the locals and received the game's second star for his efforts. Herron was a very busy man tonight. The Blues pelted the Redmen netminder with 73 shots. In the second stanza the Redmen were outshot 27-3. McGill, on the other hand, managed only 23 shots on Dunn all evening.

INDIVIDUAL SCORES

It did not take the Queen city boys long to get on the scoresheet. At the ten second mark, Dave Stephens, playing his eight season of Intercollegiate whipped in the first of eleven Toronto goals on passes, from Brodie and Monroe.

The Montrealers were able to hold the Blues to one additional goal for the rest of the period but in the second period the roof caved in as Varsity took a commanding 6-1. The Redmen answered only one of the five Toronto goals in the third frame.

Stephens, converted to a forward because of Mike Elik's elevatian to the Cleveland Barons and John MacDonald's injury in the Whitby contest, led the Toronto attack with three goals and three assists, Lans picked up the first star selection.

Defenceman Neil Monroe picked up a pair of goals and two assists while Doug Williams netted a pair as well as picking up an assist. Singletons went to Ron Casey, Dun Brodie Frank Sullivan and Grant Mills.

The victory moved the Blues five points ahead of Laval who have two games in hand.

Boxers Ready For Title Fight

BY TERRY ROSENBAUM

The McGill boxing aces are in their stages of tuning up before the championship bouts in Queens on February 21.

Dick Hinton is a cinch to make the team after his showing at the last athletics night. The fight was one of the best in his career in which he defeated his Darmouth opponent by a knock-out. Hinson also fought in a match against the Black Watch Highlanders, but this fight was a disappointment for the McGill fans. Hinton had his rival floored four times in the fight, three times in the second round. Normally if a fighter is downed three times in a round it meant curtains, but in amateur fights this rule is ignored. The referee forgot this and helped Dick's opposition up after the third knock-down. Finding his mistake the ref let him go and continued to count him out. As a result the downed fighter was able to get up before the ten count. Hinton looked a little fatigued in the third round and three seconds before the end of the fight the ref ordered the bout stopped, givin Dick's opponent the T.K.O.

Tom Hall will probably travel to Queens with the team but won't fight because of the fractured nose he suffered during a boxing practice. Hall received the break late in December which kept him from fighting at the St. Johns Military Academy and the Black watch Highlanders. Hall is the teams only import who is now studying medicine at McGill.

A few more possibilities for the squad are Don Cochrane, Eaman Cox, Dave Dickinson and Brian Cowen, but the official team will not be posted until later this week.

Drysdale Places First For Skimeister Trophy

For the eighth time since 1946, the McGill Ski Team came home with the honours, as the locals amassed 551.33 points to win the 1959 edition of the Eastern Canada Intercollegiate Championships. Laval placed second with 532.88 points followed by Toronto, Queen's, Carleton, and the University of Montreal in that order.

McGill made it a clean sweep as Bill Drysdale picked up the Paul Allen Skimeister Trophy as the best four-way man in the two day meet. This is the fourth time that a Red and Whiter has won this award.

The action took place in St. Sauveur, on Mount Royal, and at the University of Montreal ski jump.

McGill easily took the Nordic combined with 93.5 points, followed by Toronto with 89.7 points. The Alpine Combined proved to be a closer affair; McGill ending out on top with 94.33 followed by the Laval group which put together 93.84 points. Toronto, Queen's, and Carleton followed.

R. Repo of Toronto had the best time in the Cross-Country, 49.13 minutes followed by Keith Ham of McGill with a time of 49.71 minutes. Donald Welch and Nicolas Matossian, skiing for the Red and White, placed third and fifth respectively in this event. McGill edged out Toronto in the Cross-Country team scores.

The local's weakest department was the jumping competition. G. Laroche of Laval came up with the best jumping performance, followed by F. McNutt of Toronto. The best McGill could do was a ninth by Peter Mellen. The team placed fifth among the six competing.

Bill Drysdale was the top man in the slalom, which was held in St. Sauveur on Saturday. He was followed by F. Jobin of Laval and R. McNeil of Queen's. Nicolas Matossian of McGill gained a sixth. The Red and White had 91.89 points in the slalom, which was enough to place first over Laval with 90.65.

Winner of the Downhill was F. Jobin of Laval with a time of 49.8 seconds. He was followed by R. Doré of the U. de M. and Hugh Harris of McGill who made the run in 52.2 and 52.3 seconds respectively. P. Lefrançois of the University of Monreal came twentieth in 88.6 seconds.

The Alpine Combined was won by F. Jobin with Bill Drysdale and Hugh Harris placing second and third. McGill also took this combined event, with Laval, Toronto, Queen's, and Carleton following.

One McGillian placed among the first six in the competition for the Skimeister Trophy, but he ended up in the right position. First Year Arts student Bill Draysdale became the top man in the intercollegiate competition. G. Jackson of Queen's and F. Tanner of Carleton held down number 2 and 3 spots respectively.

SCORING SUMMARY

Combined Team Results

1. McGill 551.3
2. Laval 532.78
3. Toronto 526.50
4. Queen's 513.68
5. Carleton 431.64
6. Montreal 336.36

Nordic Combined

1. McGill 93.5
2. Toronto 89.7
3. Queen's 88.9

1. G. Laroche Laval
2. Don Welch McGill
3. P. Mercier Montreal

Alpine Combined

1. McGill 94.33
2. Laval 93.84
3. Toronto 84.69

1. F. Jodin Laval
2. B. Drysdale McGill
3. H. Harris McGill

Skimeister Trophy

1.	Bill Drysdale McGill	339.75
2.	G. Jackson Queen's	320.33
3.	F. Tanner Queen's	310.10
4.	G. Wilder Toronto	306.63
5.	M. Hebert Laval	282.20
6.	B. Charest Laval	269.20

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From Page 5

New Approach To Problem

from being satisfactory, indeed, but they are better than the complete absence of any health protection which is the nightmare of most unorganized workers. So when we ask the provincial authorities to put into effect a comprehensive Health Insurance Plan or, as a temporary compromise, to go along with the Federal hospitalization scheme, we are more interested in the welfare of society as a whole than in the sole interests of our members.

UNEMPLOYMENT RIFT

We have also presented the Provincial Government with a Brief on Unemployment calling for a policy of full employment. We suggested a score of long — and short — term measures to this effect, from which not a single one was — let's not say enacted, but even considered by the Government. One might argue that this problem is of prime interest to Labour, but we think that everybody — small businessmen, professionals, etc. — has a stake too in a sound and working economy. And we deplore the fact that we are almost the only organized group who seriously fights for a solution to this problem which, left in the hands of demagogues, might jeopardize our democratic way of life itself.

Vital, too, to the very survival of democracy is respect for, and protection of, the fundamental rights of citizens by Government. The right of association is not recognized in this Province. The best example of this is Murdochville: certification was denied a bona fide for no sound legal reasons and a certificate was granted an obvious company union in spite of the Labor Relations Act and By-law No. 1. There are many similar cases which were not so much publicized, but where workers were denied a fundamental right through undue delays and legal loopholes allowing employers to establish a real reign of terror in their shops. Lots of workers in so-called public services, operated most of the time by private enterprise, are denied the right to strike which in our opinion makes the difference, more than anything else, between totalitarian and democratic states.

I won't impose on you the complete list of our grievances, there are too many of them. The only progress made since Asbestos lies with the side of Labour and open-minded citizens who now have a clearer picture of the situation and have decided to do something about it.

Light as a handful of mist . . . colourful as a sun-drenched garden, new Kitten deep-looped *mohair* sweaters are creating fashion-excitement everywhere! Illustrated: versatile suburban beauty with collar and set-in pockets. $15.95 . . . at all good shops everywhere.
Look for the name Kitten!
929

Hoopsters Scramble From Basement

Redmen Turn On Heat To Leave Cold Cellar

by HOWIE COHEN

The Redmen basketball team closed out the intercollegiate schedule on the home front on Friday night with a 74-69 victory over the McMaster Marauders. The win allowed the Red and White cagers to vacate the Intercollegiate League cellar and move into fourth spot in the five team circuit, leaving the Marauders in last place.

The game was well played, with both teams showing good speed, ball control, and a fair percentage of accuracy on their shots. The lead changed hands often, with neither quintet ever ahead by more than eight points. McMaster took a 37-34 half-time advantage, but the Redmen started fast in the second canto and were never overtaken after grabbing a 48-46 lead five minutes into the second half.

TEAM EFFORT

The McGill scoring was evenly divided, as the top five scorers were within five points of each other. John Moore and John Finch led the scoring parade with 15 points apiece, while Gary Ulrich, Bruce Stein, and Lance Thompson followed with 13, 12 and 10 points respectively. Cal Cooper with seven points and Tom Richards with two, rounded out the Red and White scoring.

Most of the Redmen points came off "outside" shots, as Finch and Moore potted seven field goals apiece, with Stein and Thompson each adding another five. In the process, the latter two turned in their best performance of the year. Coach Ron Sharpe gave Thompson his chance to produce in the second half and he took advantage of it by scoring four quick baskets. In addition, he rebounded well and played a sound defensive game. Stein continued his improved play of recent outings by hitting on five of eight field goal attempts.

ULRICH HURT

Gary Ulrich, who seems to have found the range in intercollegiate competition after a slow start, played an outstanding two-way game. He was a going concern all night setting up plays or driving in for lay-ups whenever the occasion presented itself. Gary fell hard to the floor early in the second half, but returned to the game after a short rest. However, during the weekend, the lower part of his back felt sore and he had it X-rayed; so, he must be listed as a doubtful starter for the upcoming city championships.

Although elated over his team's second collegiate victory of the season, Coach Sharpe found flaws in their display and expressed hope that they would iron them out during a packed schedule of four games this week.

For the Marauders, Mike Shertzer and Doug Marshall were the whole show, counting 45 of their team's 69 points. Shertzer was brilliant throughout the piece, especially in the first half when he scored from all over the floor and kept his team in the game almost singlehandedly by potting 15 points. He added eight more in the second half to emerge as the top scorer with 23 points. Marshall, a six foot five inch centre, pulled most of McMaster's rebounds, showed up well on defense, and clicked on 10 of 13 throws.

CITY PLAYOFFS

The Redmen will launch their quest of the city title tonight with the first game of a two-game total point series against the Davis Y.M.H.A. Blues. The contest is slated for a 9 pm start at the Davis court, 265 Mount Royal West. The second game will take place at the Currie Gymn on Wednesday night.

Herm Kovits, who missed the McMaster encounter, is expected back in the lineup tonight.

Junior Hoopsters Tripped; Unity Boys Club Take Semi-Final Series

Unity Boys Club burst into an early lead in the first quarter against McGill and never looked back as they defeated the Red and White crew 49-42 at the Sir Arthur Currie Gym on Friday night, thereby taking the two game total point semi-final series 120-98.

McGill entered the contest down sixteen points as a result of their loss to Unity last week by a 72-56 count. In the first half Unity was constantly adding to its total mainly through the efforts of "Bugs" McDonough and consequently entered the second half with a 25-13 margin in the game and twenty eight points in the round.

COACH SPEAKS AT HALF

Coach Neil McGregor's squad was a revitalized and fired up group in the second half which was determined to give all it had. They demonstrated fine ball control and their shots were on the target as they outscored Unity in this half but it was not enough to overcome their opposition. McDonough and Simmons headed the Unity attack potting ten points each. Ben Shore was high man in the game swishing the hoop for seventeen points, followed by Spencer Lanthier and Ekkard Bohme with nine and seven points respectively.

Coach McGregor dressed ten men for the tilt. Aside from the above mentioned they included Bob Aikman, Craig Waddell, Mel Hershenfeld, Janis Spurmanis, Dick Paterson, Leon Fattal, and Bruce Wilkie.

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Squashmen Lose Coveted Trophy

For the first time in eleven successive years the McGill squash team has been beaten for the Intercollegiate Squash Championship. The University of Toronto won the Championship Title by defeating the McGill University in the final match.

The Toronto team won seven of the 15 matches, McGill 6 and The University of Western Ontario two.

McGill was finally brought to rest when one of our top players Henri Lafleur was defeated by Morley Smith of Toronto 15-6, 18-17, 15-8 in the final match. The two teams had been tied up to that point.

The winner of a match between Morley Smith of Toronto and Ross Adair of McGill will play Dave Pemberton-Smith of McGill for the singles championship. The latter will represent Canada in the U. S. National Championship in Boston.

Women's Sports Schedule

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16

SKI MEET: Meet at RVC at 1:15 for the Intramural Ski Meet.
WAA: Meeting of the Executive Committee of the WAA 1:10 pm in the WAA Office.
FENCING: Meeting of the Fencing Club 7:30 pm in the Turner Bone Room.
BASKETBALL: Intercollegiate team practice 8 pm in the Currie gym.

ARCHERY MEET

The Archery Club is sponsoring an Archery Meet in the High School for Girls gymnasium this Wednesday. Everyone with any archery experience is welcome to participate. On Tuesday the regular practice from 2-5 will be held in the Rifle Range of the Currie gym and entrants are encouraged to warm up before the meet.

Intramural SPORTS

VOLLEYBALL

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17 — 1:00 pm.
Ct. 1 Med 3A vs. Ayoubs
Ct. 2 Med 2B vs. Cavaliers

BASKETBALL

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16th - 7:15 pm.
Ct. 1 Magistrates vs. Med 3
Ct. 2 Med 4 vs. Flexors

ICE HOCKEY

Meds vs. Engineering, Monday, February 16th, at 1:30 pm and Wednesday, February 18th at 1:00 pm.

U.S. Skiers Down McGill Women

United States again outscored Canada in the International Ski Meet held at Lake Placid over the weekend. Three McGill coeds, Gael Eakin, Brigitta Schludermann and Marian MacDougall represented Canada in the meet sponsored by the Snow Birds of Lake Placid Club.

After Saturday's downhill racing the Canadians found themselves in second place and were unable to make up the lost ground. In the Combined Brigitta Schludermann, a newcomer to McGill placed seventh, followed by Gael Eakin, eighth and Marian MacDougall, twelfth. A breakdown of the time showed Gael tied for second place after the downhill with Stephanie Reed whose overall total placed her second for the United States.

Brigitta Schludermann again again placed seventh in the slalom while Marian and Gael took tenth and thirteeth spots respectively. Both Gael and Brigitta were in the running after the first half but both spilled on a second trip and lost time returning to the course.

Marsha Fletcher, a fifteen year old Vermonter was the star of the day taking first place honours in the combined and in the slalom.

ELECTIONS

NOMINATIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING OFFICES ARE HEREBY CALLED FOR:

PRESIDENT OF THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

Nominations for President of the Students' Society must be signed by at least 100 members of the Students' Society.

PRESIDENT OF THE McGILL STUDENTS' UNION

Nominations for President of the McGill Students' Union must be signed by at least 50 MALE members of the McGill Students' Union.

CHAIRMAN OF THE STUDENTS' ATHLETIC COUNCIL

Nominations for Chairman of the Students' Athletic Council must be signed by at least 50 MALE members of the Students' Society.

ALL nominations must be in writing, signed by the nominees, and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society by 4 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1959.

Women students may sign nominations for President of the Students' Society only.

THE ABOVE OFFICES TO TAKE EFFECT FROM JULY 1st, 1959
ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1959

WILFRED T. HASTINGS,
Secretary-Treasurer
Students' Society